The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 832. OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY. New Series--Vol. 2, No. 46

Wm. A. B. Satterfield, Editor. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG
The only Unconditional Union Paper in town.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1863.

Union Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.

Union County Ticket.

For Assembly,
R. A. McMURTRIE.
District Attorney,
JOHN, H. KEATLEY,
Commissioner,
GEORGE W. HEWIT,
Director of the Poor,
SAMUEL JONES,
Auditor,
ALEXANDER KNOX 3 years,
G. W. REED, 1 year

MASS MEETING.

Notwithstanding the appearance of the sky betokened rain; a large number of the Citizens of Blair county met in Hollidaysburg, in Mass convention, on the 18th inst for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Curtin and Agnew.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the meeting was organized in the Diamond by calling to the Chair the Hon. Samuel Calvin and as

Vice Presidents:—David Henshey, of Antes, Sam'l Dean, of Woodbery, George Kopp, of Frankstown, John Morrow, of Tyrone tp., Jacob S. Nicodemus, of North Woodberry, Jacob Barnhart, of Greenfield, Job M. Spang, of Taylor, James Condron of Hollidaysburg, Stephen Hammond, of Catharine, Adam Moses, of Freedom.

Secretaries—B. L. Hewit. of Hollidaysburg, Levi G. Leamer, of Allegheny.

Mr. Calvin, upon taking the chair, referred briefly to the occasion of our meeting together. after which, H. N. McAllister, Esq'. of Bellefonte, Col. Matthews of of Maryland, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Myers, of Clarion, being introduced, delivered speeches in which eloquence sense and wit were combined.

Every thing passed off good-humordly and pleasantly.

Questions And Answers

We hear many complaining about the Unionists trying to place the negro on an equality with the white man· Well, taking the history of the past into consideration, we think that the idea of negro equality originated with the democratic party, at least, it has came in for a large share of its approbation; as evidence, we submit the following questions and answers to any who wish to throw the responsibility upon the unionists:

Who said that all men are created equal
Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy.

Who gave negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave negroes this privilege? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States?
The Democratic party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat; and elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States by the democrats.

If President Van Buren had died, and Johnson had become President. who would have become mistress of the white House? This same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party.

Who gave the negro a right to vote in New Hampshire? *Democratic* party.

Who permitted every colored person owning $250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of the Democratic party.

Who helped to give free negroes a right to vote in Tennessee, under the Constitution of 1796? General Jackson who was a good Democrat.

Who declared slavery to be an incalculable blessing, and disfranchised our brave soldiers? Judge Woodward, the present candidate for Governor.

What are the "incalculable blessings' of slavery? Southern Aristocracy, an inexpressible conflict, $2, 000, 000 000, the Mexican War, the present Rebellion, together with the loss of hundreds of thousands of our best citizens.

Who was the leader of the New York Mob? Andrews. What was Andrews? A Democratic orator and leader.

Where was Andrews when arrested? In bed with a *niggar* prostitute named Willson.

Union Meetings.

Thursday evening Sept. 24, 1863--Rebecca Furnace, Blair & Freauff.

Friday evening, Sept. 25, 1863—Spencer's School House No. 4, Dean & Hewit; Blair Furnace, Hall & Keatiy; Clapper's School House, Blair & Freauff.

Saturday evening Sept. 26—Tipton, Hall & Keatly; Freedom,, Hewit & McMurtrie.

Friday evening, Oct. 2d—Yellow—Springs' Calvin & Hewit; Duncansvill, Blair & Freauff.

Saturday evening Oct. 3d—Spang's Mills Calvin & Keatly; Newry Dean & McMurtrie.

Wednesday evening, Oct 7th—Tyrone City, Hall & Keatly.

Thursday evening, Oct. 8—Williamsburg, Hall & McMurtrie.

Friday evening, Oct 9th—Martinsburg Hall& McMurtrie; Bell's Mills Blair & Calvin.

Saturday evening, Oct. 10th —El Dorado, Hall & Keatly; Bald eagle Furnace, Hewit & Dean; Canoe Creek, Calvin & Hammond; Claysburg, Blair & McMurtrie.

JOHN LINGAFELT,
Chairman U. C. C.

A Conscript's Epistle to Jeff. Davis.

The following quaint epistle, says an exchange, has been furnished by a member of the Mounted Rifles, who picked it in a deserted rebel camp on the banks of the Chowan river, about thirty miles from Winton, while out on a scouting expedition last spring. The letter was addressed in this wise:—

Read, if you want to you thieving scalphunter whoever you are, and forward, postpaid, to the lord high chancellor of the devil's exchequer (?) on earth.

JEFF. DAVIS. Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS "SCALP HUNTERS,"
Camp Chowan, N. C., Jan. 11.

Excellency Davis:—It is with feelings of undeveloped pleasure that an effectionate conscript entrusts this sheet of confiscated paper to the tender mercies of a Confeder States mail carrier, addressed, as it shall be to yourself, O. Jeff, Red Jacket of the Gulf and Chief of the Six Nations—more or less. He writes on the stump of a shivered monarch of the forest, with the 'pine trees wailing around him,' and 'Endymion's planet rising in the air.' To you, O, Czar of all chivalry and Khan of Cotton Tartary, he appeals for the privilege of seeking, on his own hook, a land less free—a home among the hyenas of the north.—Will you not halt your 'brave columns' and stay your gorgeous career for a thin space? and while an admiring world takes a brief gaze at your glorious and God forsaken cause, pen for the conscript a furlough without end? Do so. and mail it, if you please, to that city the windy, wandering. Wigfall didn't winter in; called for short, Philadelphia.

The Elysian winds sweeping down the defiles of the Old Dominion, and over the wamps of suffolk, home moaning through the 'pines of the Old States laden with the music, and sigh themselves away into sweet sounds of silence of the far of South Your happy conscript would go to the far away North whence the wind comes, and leave you to reap the whirlwind, and no one but your father, the Devil, to rake and bind after you. And he's going.

It is with intense and multifariously proud satisfaction he gazes for that last time upon our holy—that symbol and sign of an adored trinity—cotton, niggers, and chivalry. He still sees it in the little, camp, on the Chowan, tied to the peak of its palmetto pole, floating out over our boundless confederacy. the revived relic of ages gone, banner of our king of few days and full of trouble. And that pole in its tapering uprightness testifying some of the grandest beauties of our nationality; its peak pointing hopefully towards the tropical stars, and its biggest end into the ground. Relic and pole, good bye. 'Tis best the conscript goes; his claim to chivalry has gone before him: Behind he leaves the legitimate chilalry of this unbounded nation centered in the illegitimate son of a Kentucky horse thief.

But a few words more, illustrious President and he is done—done, gone.

Elevated by their sufferings and suffrages to the highest office in the gift of a great and exceeding free people, you have held your position without a change of base, or purpose of any sort, through weary months of war, and want, and woe; and though every conscript would unite with the thousands of loyal and true men in the South in a grand old grief at your downfall so too will they sink under the calamity of an exquisite joy when you shall have reached that eminent meridan whence all progress is perpendicular.

And now, bastard President of a political abortion, farewell.

"Scalp hunters," relic, pole, and chivalrous confederates in crime, good bye. Except it be in the army of the Union, you will not again see the conscript.

NORTH HARNOLD,
Of Ashe County, N· C.

A Good natured Soul—That man who wanted the hand bills struck, informing the people that in Philadelphia, Woodward would have 250 000 votes, and Curtin, 200. Guess he meant t'other way.

The Hero of Gettysburg.

The following thrilling incident was related to the editor of the Bradford *Argus*, by B. D. Beyea, Esq., who spent several days on the battle field in search of the body of Captain C. H. FLAGG, who fell in that terrible fight:

In the town of Gettysburg lives an old couple by the name of Burns. The old man was in the war of 1812, and is now nearly seventy years of age, yet the frosts of many winters has not chilled his patriotism or diminished his love for the old flag, under which he fought in his early days. When the rebels invaded the beautiful Cumberland Valley, and was marching on Gettysburg, Old Burns, concluded that it was time for every loyal man, young or old, to be up and be doing all in his power to beat back the rebel foe, and if possible, give them a quiet resting place beneath the sod they were polluting with their unhallowed feet. The Old Hero took down an old State musket he had in his house and commenced running bullets.—The Old lady saw what he was about, and wanted to know what in the world he was going to do? Ah? said Burns, I tho't some of the boys might want the old gun, and I am getting it ready for them. The rebels came on. Old Burns kept his eye on the lookout he saw the stars and stripes coming in carried by our brave boys.—This was more than the old fellow could stand; his patriotism got the better of his age and infirmity—grabbing his musket he started out—the old lady hollowed to him Burns where are you going? oh says· Burns, I am going out to see what is going on. He immediately went to a Wisconsin regiment and asked them if they would take him in. They told him they would, and gave him three rousing cheers.

The old musket was soon thrown aside and a first-rate rifle given him, and twenty-five rounds of cartridges. The Colonel came up and said to him. "Old man can you see to shoot?" "Yes, says he, some." Then said the Colonel pointing at two or three rebel officers at a distance, "do you see those rebel officers?" "I do said Burns." "Can you hit one of them?" "I can try." So stepping to a tree, he took deliberate aim and blazed away.—The officer fell, which brought down a enepdous applause on old Burns.

The engagement between the two armies soon came on, and the old man fired eighteen of his twenty five rounds, and says he killed three rebs to his certain knowledge. Our forces were compelled to fall back and leave our dead and wounded on the field, and Burns having received three wounds, was left also, not being able to get away. There he lay in citizens dress and if the rebs found him in that condition, he knew death was his portion. So he concluded to try strategy as his only hope. He then gave his rifle a toss as far off as possible—took out his jack knife and dug a hole, covering it with dirt and grass as well as he could, and waited his fate. Soon the rebels came up and approached him saying: "Old man, what are you doing here?" "I am lying here wounded as you see," he replied. "Well but what business have you to be here, and who wounded you our troops or yours?" "I don't know who wounded me, but I only know that I am wounded and in a bad fix." "Well, what was you doing here—what was your business?"—"If you will hear my story, I will tell you;" "My old woman's health is very poor, and I was over across the country to get a girl to help her, and coming back before I knew where I was, I had got right into this fix, and here I are." "Where do you live, inquired the rebels?" "Over in town, in such a small house." They then picked him up and carried him home and left him. But they soon returned, as if suspecting he had been lying to them, and made him answer a great many questions, but he stuck to his old story. and they failed to make anything out of old Burns and then left him for good.

He says he shall always feel indebted to some of his Copperhead neighbors for the last call, for he believes some one had informed them of him. Soon after they left, a bullet came into his room and struck in the wall about six inches above where he lay on his sofa, but he don't know who fired it. His wounds proved to be only flesh wounds and he is getting well, feels first rate and says he would like one more good chance to give them a rip.

Old Burns is the great hero of the battle; his home thronged with visitors Governor Curtin and many other distinguished men have called on him, and have made him valuable presents.

Now mark the contrast between Burns, who had risked his life to save his country and lay there on his couch wounded and bleeding from three different wounds, and his Copperhead neighbors who no doubt, sent the rebels back to cut his throat; and if they had been the one hundredth part as mean as their sympathizers, would have done it. He has but little doubt that after the rebels left him for good, those fiends in human shape, finding the rebels had some pity for suffering humanity and spared his life, tried to kill him themselves by firing at him in his own home.

COURT SCENE.—A certain Judge of one of our courts was very punctilious in court etiquette, but dearly loved a joke or witticism; The nephew of the Judge was foreman of a jury, a man of great wit and humor, who knew his uncle's love of wit and also his rigid ruling in court. The foreman was not present when the court came in and the jury were called, but came in soon after. The Judge, in a very stern manner addressed his nephew.

"Mr. S———What excuse have you to give for keeping the court waiting?"

He replied in his usual comical manner:

"May it please your honor, I overslept myself."

The Judge, turning to the clerk of the court said:

"Mr. Clerk, fine Mr. S———"

The foreman immediately arose and said:

"May it please your honor, I never *dreamed* of that."

The Judge after a short pause, showing by the working of his countenance that he appreciated and enjoyed the wit, turned again to the clerk, merely observing:

Mr. Clerk, remit the fine, and call the next case."

☞Anything to please the child," as the nurse said, when she let the baby crawl out of the third story window.

☞Never own that your wife is right. Do it once, and on the conceit of it, she will be wrong the rest of her life.

SUM FOR THE BOYS.—If a newspaper editor "stop the press to *announce*," what would he do to a pound?

"I SAY Brown, what a close shaver Jones is, he'll squabble about a cent."

"Well what if he does? The less one squabbles about the better."

SLEIGHT OF HAND—Refusing an offer of marriage.

"PATRICK, where's Bridget?" "Indade, ma'am, she's fast asleep looking at the bread baking"

REAL POLITENESS.—About a year ago, when the upper part of the Astor House was on fire, one of the servant girls was directed to awaken two gentlemen, who were asleep in an up stairs room. She knocked at the door, and with the greatest simplicity said, "I beg pardon gentlemen, for disturbing you, but the house is on fire."

SHORT BUT EXPRESSIVE DIALOGUE.—"John, where is your master to-day? "

"Oh he's off, sir, recruiting."

"Recruiting, is he, that's good! where's he recruiting?"

"Up in the White Mountain, sir, recruiting his health."

"Ah! he's sick, is he? what's the matter?"

"He took cold on account of the draft.'

IF A BELLE has a brother, of course he's a Belles' he hub.

A YOUNG LADY, if a visitor knocks at the front door, will sometimes send word "engaged," though she never had an offer in her life.

☞The old gentlemen who undertook to take the twist out the maelstrom, has gone gone out West to whitewash the Rocky Mountains. He goes in for large jobs.

☞Whiping the Devil round the stump" is now rendered thus:—"His Tobetian Majesty is being flagellated about the inearthed remnant of a fallen tree."

IMPUDENT QUESTIONS.—To ask an unmarried lady how old she is.

To ask a lawyer if he ever told a lie.

To ask a docter how many persons he has killed.

To ask a minister whether he ever did anything very wrong.

To ask a merchant whether he ever cheated a customer.

To ask a young lady whether she would like a beau.

To ask an editor the name of any of his correspondents·

☞Some rascal proposes that ladies who clamor for their rights, should be made to do military duty. They wish to enlist and become their "companions in arms."

☞ [illegible]; because it is pleasing to the eye.

☞Come again, Rev. J. W. and stay a little longer with us.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.

Sept. 12, 1863.-3 m.

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Controller of the Currency.
Washington, Aug. 11, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Controller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, the eleventh day of Aug. 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Aug 29-2m. Controller of the Currency.

STATE FAIR.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
State Agricultural Society,
WILL BE HELD AT
Norristown, Monty'ry Co., Pa.
September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2nd, 1863.

Norristown is about 19 miles West of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River and is accessible by Railway to every portion of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 Acres of ground with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with large amount of Shedding. The track is said to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State.—The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to $7000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1000, five of which are $30 each, 10 from 25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, first premium $40; 2nd premium $25.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1350 The highest $100; 22 between $20 and $30 and others ranging from $15, $10 and $5. For Sheep and Swine the premiums range from $10, $5 and $3.

For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $2 to $1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumbs, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Cloths, Carpets, Satinet. Shirting, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needle Work, &c. Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wine will be exhibited in this department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition freight free, requiring the forwarding freight to be paid, which will be repaid the shipper when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading railroads.

Entries can be made at the Office, in Norristown after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, September 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1.00 with four Coupon Tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

Single Admission, 25 cts.

☞A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
A. BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y., Norristown, Pa.
Aug. 29, 1863.

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 11 te.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Maj. GEO, RAYMOND, of Hollidaysburg, will be an Independent candidate for the Legislature. He is loyal—having been the man who inaugurated the Republican party of this Congressional District, and will stand by the flag—right or wrong!

LOYAL MEN OF BLAIR COUNTY.
August 29. 1863.-te.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
ESTATE OF WILLIA BEIGLE DEC'D.

The Auditor appointed to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the Account of Martin Bell, Adm'r. of William Beigle, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 7th of Sept., 1863, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

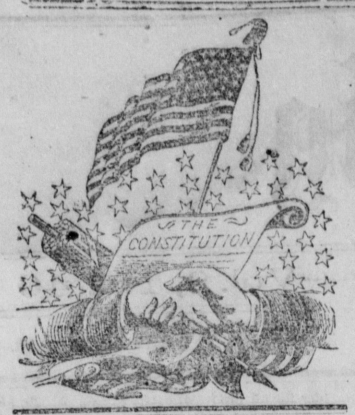
AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.
Aug. 15, 1863.-3t.

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.



THE WHIG.

The only Unconditional Union Paper in town.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

Look out for the Draft.

Intelligence from high quarters, and reliable, has reached us, that it will depend on the result of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, whether there will be another draft. If the elections in both these States go against the Administration, there will be another draft immediately, to fill up the ranks of the army, and the mere fact of an opposition candidate being elected to office, in place of retarding, will only hasten it. We have an example of this fact in the State of New York, the largest State on the western side of the Atlantic. When the rebellion broke out, New York came up nobly to the rescue, and continued to do so, until Seymour's election. He was opposed to the Administration and to the war, and assured his constituents that there should be no draft. What was the result? The General Government put forth its strength immediately, and though a Senator from New York—a determined Unionist at that too—did all he could to dissuade the general government from coercive measures; yet his influence, by Seymour's and the New York Mob's opposition, failed to produce the desired effect, and the DRAFT took place. And such will undoubtedly be the case in Pennsylvania, if Woodward is elected, and should afterwards manifest a hostile disposition to our country, the general government has the power to protect the United States and enforce the draft, and it will do it. Of its power, we have sufficient evidence by the vote of the soldiers in our army, as given in another of our columns; and we should not be surprised, if we live to see this war end, to hear of Seymour swinging by the neck until he is dead, in consequence of treachery not yet made manifest.

☞The feeling at Richmond, Va., over the news from Georgia is, we are informed, not at all exultant. The rebels concentrated on Rosecrans, expecting to be able to crush him at a blow. After two days fighting, Bragg, while reporting progress, does not claim a victory but admits heavy losses, and that our army still confronts him. The military managers of the Southern Confederacy believed they had made arrangements that would insure them a great success, nothing less than the destruction of one of our finest armies. Nothing but a decisive victory could compensate them for what they had done. If they could in one day have shattered the Army of the Cumberland, their picked troops sent from Virginia could have been returned to meet the advance of Meade, but after immense losses, they find the results indecisive, Rosecrans' army still firm, and all their masses unable to do the work cut out for them. They know, too, that in a few days their advantages in numbers in Northern Georgia will cease to exist, as reinforcements, are moving to the relief of our hard pressed heroes; and in the meantime the Army of the Potomac is again in motion to take advantage of the absence of several choice divisions of Lee's army. There is occasion for the gloom said to prevail in Richmond.

☞The Huntingdon Monitor is mistaken in its views in regard to us, as well as in error in regard to its quotation from the Whig, as any one who will read No. 45 of the Whig can easily discover. In regard to ourselves we would merely say, that we still occupy the same position that we did when the writer in the Monitor (*a friend of former years*) first knew us. We know nothing about the Editor of that sheet, personally, and he knows nothing about us; so we have an inkling of the writer in question.

After this issue of our paper, we shall notice no drive that is made at us, personally. Our object is to neither traduce nor quarrel with any one, we won't do it ourselves, nor let others do it, unless they are ambitious of being passed by in silence.

Left their Ranks.

Francis J. Grund, Esq., recently the principal editor of the *Age*, and one of the most distinguished Democrats in the State, made a speech before the Union League in that city on Monday evening last and strongly advocated the election of Curtin. He sustained the nomination of Judge Woodward when first made.

ANOTHER—Judge Cunningham, a leader of the Democracy of Beaver county, and one of the vice presidents of the Charleston Convention, has declared in favor of Governor Curtin and Judge Agnew.

☞The Erie *Spectator* has taken down the names of Woodward and Lowrie, and raised the Union standard with the names of Curtin and Agnew inscribed thereon.

The good men and true all over the State are deserting the Locofoco organization daily.

☞We see by an exchange that Col. T. C. M'Dowell of Harrisburg, is using his influence in behalf of Gov. Curtin, and one of the gentlemen who has been, or is now, connected with the Philadelphia Age, is also putting forth every effort in behalf of Curtin's election; these are but two instances of many cases throughout Pennsylvania. Truly, when such men as these, in connection with Judge Shannon of Pittsburg, leave the democratic ranks, there must be something wrong with the party.

The County Ticket

Union voters of Blair County, every man on your ticket should receive your earnest support. They are all loyal men—all honest men—all competent to fill the positions for which they have been nominated—all worthy your support.—Rally to the support of the whole ticket—don't allow the bogus Democracy to cheat you out of a vote. Defeat every man on their ticket, not by a small majority, but by a majority that will drive honest Democrats, who are still acting with that corrupt and treasonable organization to *think* and to *act* like loyal men.

The Soldier's Vote.

We have received from a correspondent in the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, the following test vote on the Gubernatorial question, recently held in that regiment, in camp at Culpepper. He says:—Knowing that a great curiosity is evinced by many to know how the soldiers vote would be cast in coming election, I forward you the return of the 9th P. R. V. C. Number of votes cast, 356; for Curtin, 350; for Woodward, 6.

The Erie *Gazette* gives the vote of Col. Brown's regiment, the 145th, for Governor as taken on the 9th instant, and certified by the Major, Adjutant, and a Captain. It stood, officers, Curtin 15, Woodward 00. Enlisted men, Curtin 171, Woodward 4. Total, Curtin 186, Woodwad 4. How the Democrats all go to the war! And how they would vote the Democratic ticket if Woodward hadn't disfranchised them.

☞Forty Copperheads, displaying butternut badges and armed with revolvers, appeared at the Concord M. E. Church in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, on Sunday, 6th ult. Twenty of them entered the church, and when the presiding elder prayed for the President, the armies, and the destruction of slavery, they sprang up, and it was supposed would have made an attack on the minister, but on looking around they discovered that the twenty left outside had repaired to a blacksmith shop, where one of their number had fallen, and these bold "insiders" left the church to look after their fallen companion. Many of the number never go to church anywhere, and were induced to visit one on this occasion, to make an attack on a Christian minister who was discharging his duty in upholding the Union. Such is copperheadism.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A paymaster in Charleston, S. C., last week went into a house of ill-fame, and while there, the she devil that he was in company with, robbed him of his pocket book which contained $2575. On his raising a fuss about it, a bully belonging to the house rushed in and gave him a mauling. When men in honorable positions will disgrace themselves by frequenting such mean, degrading, abominable places, they richly deserve to suffer, and there ought to be no law to protect them.

☞The Democrats of this county are running as volunteers: Jesse R. Crawford, Esq. of Gaysport, for the Legislature, Samuel Isett, of Catharine, for Commissioner; L. M. Stewart, Esq. of Altoona, for District Attorney; Thomas B. Buchanan, of Blair, for Director of the Poor, Capt. Thomas Holland, of Allegheny, for Auditor (3 years.)

Our Supreme Court Giving Aid and Comfort to the Rebels.

On last Wednesday week the Supreme Court of this State commenced to hear an argument in Philadelphia, on a motion proposing to enjoin the Board of Enrolment from completing the draft. The object of this, is to *embroil the State and Federal Courts*. The leaders in this attempt are Wharton, Ingersoll, McCall and Biddle, the most notorious copperheads in that city. We learn that Messrs. Lowrie and Woodward are both in attendance, and we have no doubt an understanding already exists whereby this injunction is to be granted. The effort is to get up a fight between the State and Federal Governments. Unless overruled, Messrs. Lowrie and Woodward will, within a few days, decide this conscription act unconstitutional. The counsel for the United States have refused to appear, but prepare for squalls if Lowrie and Woodward know how to raise one.

Frauds Committed by Substitutes.

A circular from the Porvost Marshal General's office states that it is reported that in many cases able-bodied men, presented for examination as substitutes, and passed by Boards of Examination, fail to reach the general rendezvous, but are replaced before there arrival there by others, answering to the same name, feeble in constitution, or otherwise disqualified for the military service. Provost Marshals will, in all cases, be held responsible that the substitutes delivered at general rendezvous are the indentical men who were examined and passed as such by the Board. They will adopt stringent measures to insure this identity. The circular reiterates the orders relative to the examination of drafted men and substitutes, and declares that any neglect or violation of these orders will result in the dismissal of the offenders.

☞We like politics at the right time and place, but it is a little annoying to hear them discussed in front of a printing office at a time when the compositors are setting up different matter—it then takes a sagacious type-sticker to avoid mistakes.

Harmony in Heaven.

After the moon began to wane the first time after creation, it grew less and still less until, at length, there was no moon to shine. There was silence all that night—the stars pursued their journey from sun set to day break. The comet had likewise departed into unknown regions. His fading luster had been attributed at first, to the bolder radiance of the moon in her meridian; but, during her wane, while inferior luminaries were brightening around her he was growing fainter and smaller every evening, and now he was no more.

Next evening, to the joy and astonishment of all, the moon, with a new crescent, was descried in the west. Just as she went down, while her bow was yet recumbent in the dark purple horizon, it is said an angel was seen standing between her horns Turning his head, his eye glanced rapidly over the universe; the sun far sunk behind him, the moon under his feet, the earth spread out before him like a map, and the firmament all glittering with constellations above. He paused a moment, and then in that tongue, in which, at the accomplishment of creation, "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy," he thus break forth: Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty! In wisdom hast thou made them all. Who would not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name; for thou only art holy! He ceased; and from that hour there has been harmony in heaven among those who stand before the Throne; the strains of which, are infinitely sweeter than the sound of Jubal's harp, or David's instrument of ten strings.

Invasion.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "We have had dark hints and vague rumors of late, as to the design of the rebels, and the raids which they contemplate on Maryland and Pennsylvania. We have had rumors in the State Capital, within twenty-four hours, that the rebels were even now making demonstrations of an advance northward, and that Lee was preparing again to precipitate his host of cut throats into the peaceful valleys of Pennsylvania, there to rapine, plunder and murder, once again, in the name of slavery and Democracy. Whatever there may be in these rumors, we believe that the extent of the operations designed to be carried on by the rebels and the exact point at which Lee intends to aim future blows at the north, are both as well known to the Copperhead State Central Committee as they are to the Confederate Government.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

A dispatch from Nashville dated the 23d gives a report from the rebel prisoners, than Joe Johnston was killed in the late battle.

Southern Notes for Northern Study.

The following extracts are recommended to the reflection of the Northern masses; treacherous copperhead leaders are endeavoring to make belive, that it was the Abolitionists that caused the war. They show that the object of the Southern traitors is to establish monarchy, with all the labor in a state of vassalage.

"The election of Lincoln was not the cause of secession. Disunion has been a cherished object for the last thirty years."—*Governor Rhett, of South Carolina.*

"If a blank page of paper were offered us, we would not write our terms of Union."—*Secession Commissioner of Richmond to Mr. Maxwell, of Baltimore.*

"The South now maintains that slavery, black or white, is fit for the laboring man."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"We are gentlemen of this country, and gentlemen always make revolutions."—*Senator Toombs, of Georgia.*

"I will water my horse in the Tennessee or in hell."—*Beauregard.*

"A Southern lady with a riding whip alone, can disperse a crowd of cowardly Northern Abolitionists."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"I have always been in favor of raising the black flag."—*Mississippi Speaker at the Secesion Congress, Richmond, on the Reception of the Emancipation Proclamation.*

"We shall soon take Washington, Philadelphia and New York."—*Manifesto to the first rebel army in* 1861.

"If Seymour succeeds, tyranny at Washington will be rapidly reduced to insignificance."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"We have substituted Slavery, Subordination and Government, for liberty, Equality and Fraternity."—*Richmond Whig.*

SOUTH CAROLINA STILL DISSATISFIED.—The Charleston Mercury of the 5th inst. expresses without reserve its opinion of the administrative qualifications of the head of the confederate government. It says:

"Although it is carefully covered over with the mantle of secrecy by Congress, enough has been disclosed by stern realities to show the total incompetency of President Davis to govern the affairs of the confederacy. He has lost the confidence of both the army and the people, and if an election to-morrow was to come off for the Presidency, we believe that he would not get the vote of a single State in the confederacy. Yet, if the provisional Congress had done its duty—if the present Congress would do its duty, President Davis could readily be driven into a course of efficiency. He is President of the confederate State for six years. The constitution has not been proved to be inadequate to rectify his imbecilities. He can be controlled and directed as the Queens of Great Britain is. That government is a constitutional monarchy, having co-ordinate branches. In Great Britain no policy of the government, no cabinet adviser, can stand against the expressed opinion of the House of commons. Are the people less potent in the confederate States, through their representatives in Congress than the people of Great Britain in Parliament? We do not believe it. * *

The legislative power which Congress posesses, as to measures and men, can control the administration, whether in the appointment of cabinet officers, commanders of armies, bureau officers, or in the management of our diplomacy, our finances, our military operations, our naval preperations and the efficiency of our bureaus of conscription, commissary stores, and quartermaster stores. But this never be done by those who look upon President Davis as 'our Moses.'

"Congress must assume its duties under the constitution as an indepenent element of power. It must abandon the idea that it is only a secret body for registering the will of the President. It must be the will of the people, standing forth in the light of day, clothed with the whole legislative power of the government, and with their agent, the President, instrumental for their deliverance.

"That our cause will ultimately triumph, we do not doubt, in spite of the incompetency of President Davis and his silly and most disastrous policy, by which the confederate State have been deluged with blood and coverd over with sufferings and misery. His inefficiency and Yankee efficiency will both be overcome."

A NOBLE DEED.—Many of our townsmen doubtless noticed a tall, fine looking soldier, with his left leg off, limping through our street last week, on crutches. That brave fellow lost his leg over a year ago in defence of his flag. He is a Buckeye and has been a prisoners in Dixie for nearly a year. He tells us, and we are pleased with his earnestness, that after his release he was sent to the hospital at Harrisburgh, which was shortly afterwards visited by Governor Curtin. The Governor talked with each patient, and finally came to where the Buckeye was lying, and heard a recital of his adventures. The next day he called again, and presented the wounded man a beautiful cane, with his initials engraved on the handle, and on departing, thrust a *fifty dollar greenback* into the soldier's hand, remarking that all he had was not much, but what little he had he would share with his soldier friends. With tears in his eyes, the soldier concluded with "May God bless Andy Curtin.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

THE rebel Gen. Bragg has the reputation of being a terrible disciplinarian.—Davis lately ordered Bragg to refrain from shooting so many of his men, and Bragg, in disgust emptied his guard house. He had over two hundred men condemned to death at one time.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract,

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,
such
as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞Price per bottle **75 cts.** or half dozen for $4.00

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

PRICE AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE.

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

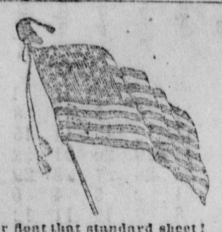
Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2 5—3-4 **E. G. PRICE.**

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ IN consequence of our Publisher being sick last week, we could not get our paper out at the usual time.

☞ We will print the Union tickets this week. Persons desiring them can call and get them.

WOULDN'T STAY.—Brooks unlocked our Jail, and left on Sunday night last. He was charged with stealing a set of Shoemakers' tools in Williamsburg.

☞ See the advertisement of Louis Goldman in our advertising columns. He has quite a fine supply of winter Clothing. Give him a call.

☞ Brown Wingate, son of Mr. Jesse Wingate, of this place, is reported as lying dangerously ill at this time with the intermittant fever.

Coming in every day—New subscribers for the Whig; also, new advertisements. Thank you, gentlemen, no objections to the continuance of this mode of treatment.

MISTAKEN—Those persons who seem to think that "*if we commence that way, we will lose a good many subscribers.*" Don't be alarm'd about the Whig, we are getting subscribers every day, and are not losing any either at this time.

☞ Our people wishing to purchase Tin-ware, Stoves, &c. &c. could not do better than to call on Mr. Stephen Winters, in Altoona. He is well known to be a kind and obliging gentleman to deal with and to sell very cheap. See his advertisement.

A Saw-Mill—Very Cheap.

As we have no time, even in these good days for lumbering, to run our Saw Mill, we will sell it: It is a new and complete Portable Steam Circular Saw mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c. &c.. We offer the whole concern for $1500 on long payments, just half the cost. Speak quick if you want a bargain.

REMOVED TO HOLLIDAYSBURG.—Dr. G. W. Smith has removed from Franks-town to Hollidaysburg. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest and best Medical College in America; he has had considerable experience, having had a very extensive practice since he became a practitioner. See our advertising column.

☞ Our paper next week will contain an original tale of love, which will be interesting—especially to clear-minded, warm-hearted, ardent youth, and we expect to have some more from the pen of the same fair authoress. Those who are interested in these things, will do well to subscribe for the Whig.

UNION MEETING.—We are informed that a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Tipton, in Antis tp. on the 26th inst. The large plaining mill of the Phœnix Lumber Co., now divested of its machinery, was filled to overflowing.—Stirring speeches were made by B. L Hewit and John H. Keatly, Esqs. David Henchey, Esq. was chairman of the meeting. Quite a number of the opposition was present. Everything went off nicely and satisfactorily. Old Antis will roll up her usual huge majority with an *addenda*.

BURGLARY.—We learn that the house of Mr. Aaron Beyer, of Antis township, was entered on the night of the 23d inst., by some unknown person or persons, and robbed of several articles.—They entered the wash house and took therefrom clothing, boots, shoes and peaches. They then entered the parlor by removing the strips from the window, which enabled them to hoist the sash.—From the centre table they took a new cover, valuable books and two albums, with several pictures of members of the family, and those of friends which cannot be replaced and that money could not have bought. They must be old offenders, as their work had been accomplished so noiselessly, that none of the family were awakened by their presence.

PATRIOTISM.—Amongst the drafted men from Porter township was a colored man named John Bradley Murrile, who, on the day of examination, presented himself along with the other conscripts before the Examining Board, not, however, for the purpose of being exempted, but ask for permission to go and fight for his country. In his own words he "wanted to go and see this war through." The Board, after examination, granted his request, and when last seen he was wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam and *en route* for Dixie. What renders the case more praiseworthy is that he was entitled to exemption as being the only son of a widowed mother. John is a gallant fellow, and should be at least entitled to a sergeantcy in the company to which he may be assigned. Such acts of disinterested patriotism are rare, and are at least entitled to notice. Pass him round.—*Huntingdon American.*

DARING FEAT.—The New Haven Palladium narrates the following: "Two drummer boys of the tenth Connecticut volunteers, while off duty, and while Gillmore was pounding Fort Wagner, determining to discover the effect made upon the fort, borrowed an opera glass and went some distance from camp to obtain a favorable site to witness operations. They had proceeded about three-quarters of a mile when they came suddenly upon a burly rebel, who, upon sight of them, snapped his gun at them, which did not explode, the piece not being capped. One of the boys at that moment thrusting the glass into the case which hung by his side, the rebel thought he was drawing a revolver, and immediately threw down his gun, crying 'I surender.' The boys immediately sprang forward, seized his gun, and at a 'charge bayonet' drove the big fellow into camp. When he discovered that the only appearance of a weapon in the boys' possession was an opera glass, he was much incensed, declaring he could not be held as a prisoner of war. This feat was witnessed by Colonel Otis, who was much pleased with the intrepid conduct of the boys."

The Recent Fight in Georgia.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.

The *Commercial's* correspondent gives a less gloomy account of the recent battles in Georgia than the reports furnished by other correspondents. Our loss in artillery and baggage, he says, has been greatly exaggerated. All our divisions fought well.

Our army was drawn up around Rossville, on Monday, in good order, awaiting an attack; but the enemy declining to offer battle, the army fell back and took up a strong position around Chattanooga.—The soldiers were in good spirits. There is no lack of guns, ammunition or provision.

SECOND DISPATCH

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The *Commercial* of this morning has a seven column letter descriptive of the Chicamauga battle from its correspondent "J. W. L.," giving the most complete report yet published; and one much more encouraging than these previously published.

He says that the army is not whipped. It is not disheartened. It has lost nothing so long as it holds Chattanooga, and nothing fatal to the cause has occured. If it did retire from Chickamauga, it has still plenty of food and plenty of ammunition. The trains, with trifling exceptions, are intact. Some artillery is gone, say 25 guns, but all that can be served to advantage are now pointed toward the by no means eagerly curious enemy.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the same paper says that officers from the front say that the New York *Herald's* account of the battle is unfavorably exaggerted.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 25.

Gen. Meredith, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, left this forenoon for City Point for the flag of truce steamer Express, Capt. Clark.

Yesterday the officers of the United States gunboat Wyandotte discovered a large lot of whisky concealed in the sand on the banks of Elizabeth river which they immediately confiscated.

Capture of Colonel Trusten Polk.

St. LOUIS, Sept. 28.

The *Democrat's* Cairo special dispatch says that Colonel Trusten Polk, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, with his wife and daughter, was captured at Bolivar Landing, Arkansas, on the 18th, and delivered to Gen. Buford, commanding at Helena. Col. Polk was Gen. Holmes' Judge Advocate General, and was with the rebels at New Madrid.

Later From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Advices by the Cahawba, from New Orleans reports the capture off Ship Island of the rebel blockade runner, steamer Alabama, from Havana for Mobile, and the rebel blockade runner, steamer Montgomery. Also, the destruction by the guns of our fleet, of the rebel steamer Fox. This occured in one day, on the 12th.

From Memphis.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

A Memphis letter dated the 22d, says that a formidable expedition against Mobile is being inaugurated and a feint against Texas will not interfere with it.—The Ironclads from the Mississippi are to opperate with a large land force.

The same letter says that Gen. Sherman's corps is on the way to join Rosecrans, and mentions a rumor that McPherson's corps is also on the route for the same destination.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

A special dispatch from Washington, dated the 26th, says that fifty of Moseby's men made a decent on the Orange and Alexanandria rail road last night, above Fairfax, tearing up the track, firing Pope's bridge and cutting the telegraph wire.—The bridge was but partly consumed and has been repaired, and the trains are again running.

A steamer left to day for Point Lookout, loaded with rebel prisoners.

There is nothing of importance from the front.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

The *Republican* says the Government has received glorious news from Rosecrans, but the details cannot be stated.

The rebel army, it appears from the latest telegrams, has not molested Rosecrans in his present positions.

There is, in Washington, a general spirit of cheerfulness regarding our future military movements.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The *Herald* Washington dispatch says it is rumored that Gen. Burnside's resignation has been accepted and that Gen. Hooker is thought of as his successor.

By the recent exchange, 15,000 soldiers here, released on parole, will be returned to duty.

Four hundred exchanged cavalry arrived on Saturday at the cavalry camp from the parole camp at Annapolis and about as many more are on their way. Four hundred deserters from the Army of the Potomac were sent to the front on Saturday. About 2,000 rebel prisoners exchanged by the rebels arrived at Anapolis on Friday night.

From the Potomac army.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Post* from Washington says:—The army of the Potomac is in motion. Transport are loading with great activity at Alexandria, and it is thought a considerably body of troops will embark without delay.

The Government has taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. No more travel for civil purposes will be allowed on it.

It is said there is but a handful of troops remaining for the defence of Richmond.

The Government is very much dissatisfied with the course of Burnside, who had peremptory orders to reinforce Rosecrans, but who neglected it.

Advice from Rosecrans army represents that all is quiet.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Oct'r 2, 1863.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25
Extra " "	6,00
Superfine,	5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,15
Red " "	1,05
Rye per bushel,	1,12
Corn per bushel, new,	75
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	90
Potatoes per bushel,	50
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,65
Hay per ton,	20,00
Butter per pound,	18
Eggs per dozen,	20

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening the 17th September, 1863, by Rev. Zahniser, Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL and Miss ADA KATE CAMPBELL, all of the borough of Huntingdon.

☞ PROFESSIONAL.—DR. GEORGE W. SMITH offers his professional services to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity.—Office at the American House, next door to Goldman's clothing store. Oct 3 3m.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a house, lot, and blacksmith shop in East Sharpsburg Blair county.—Terms reasonable. If not sold before the first of January, it will then be for rent.
JOHN GWINNER.
Sept. 22d.—3m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Blair County to hear and decide upon exceptions filed to the account of Peter O'Hagan, executor of the Estate of James Conrad, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday the 17th day of October A. D. 1863, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.
BEN. L. HEWIT, Auditor.
Sept. 28, '63.-3t.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Common Pleas of Blair county.

Levi Hecht
vs
Simon Wilt
No. 9. Oct. T., 1863.
Ven. Ex.

The Auditor appointed to distribute the funds arising in the above execution will sit for that purpose in his office at Hollidaysburg on Saturday the 17th of October, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. where and when all parties concerned are notified to appear or forever be debarred from objecting to said distribution.
J. F. FRUEAUFF, Auditor.
Oct 3.-3t.

Just Arrived:
A HEAVY SUPPLY OF
WINTER
CLOTHING
AT
LOUIS GOLDMAN'S

Clothing Store, two doors north east of the American House. He sells clothing

10 per cent. Cheaper

than any other establishment in town, and of the very best quality. Give him a call.
LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Sept. 28th.-2m.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

Trial List for October Term, 1863.

FIRST WEEK.

Geo. W. Graham vs. Fox & Stroude.
Peter Hewits use vs. James Bell garnishee.
M. B. Hetherington vs. A. J. Patterson.
M'Namara's admrs vs. Wm. Lyon.
D. Goods use vs. D. Watson et al.
Dan'l K. Ramey vs. W. W. Jackson.
A. M. White & Co vs. R. M. Lemon & co.
Ed Isett vs. J. Watters Exrs.
Daniel Shannon vs. Geo. Wehn.
Sam'l W Rhodes admrs vs. Penna R R co.
Chaffee, Stout & Co. vs. A Patterson.
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr.
G L Lloyd vs H McIntosh.
Com. for use of Deeter vs Deeter et al.
Jas Funk vs. Jos Smith.

SECOND WEEK.

Elmira Ritchie vs. John Stroup.
James McCahan vs Elliott & Miller.
H. Y. Brady vs. Jos K. Ely.
Peter Campbell vs. Same.
Esther Strayer vs. Walter & Strayer.
C Campbell & Bro. vs. Tyrone & Clearfield R R co.
Wm Innes admr. vs. Jno C Innes Exr.
E S Lytles use vs. Miller & Dannals.
D C McCormick vs Thos McNamarra.
J H & J R Vaugh vs The Franklin High School.
Jno Brotherline vs Borough of Altoona.
John C Parny vs Thos McNamara.
John C Parny vs. Same.
Geo. Buchanan vs S E K Duncan.
Wm Shomo vs 1st Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg.
Geiger & Schenk vs C B Sink.
James M Kinsel vs. Benj Nugent.
James M Kinkead vs Blair Co. Fire Insurance co.
Wm Austice vs Geo. W. Stewart.
Jacob Hesser vs. Veach & McUlain.
W A Fouse vs M Orlady's admr.
John Band vs D & J Confer.
Hofius admr for use vs Hy Leamer.
John Burger vs. Jacob B Bowser.
Pruner & Burley vs J Ebling's admr.
D Metz and Wife vs. Wm. Lantz.
Wm Vaughn vs Jno Derlin et al.
R B Johnston vs Jno Elliott et al
Kelly & Wife vs Wiest & Wife.
Same vs. Same.
John Neff admr vs Thomas Mays.
Philip Rourke vs. Jacob Pecht.
Hy Charles vs Paul Mauk.
Hacker, Regan & Winger vs John Sparr.
Chas Hughes vs. D C McCormick.
Michael Generm vs Wm Myers.
A. S. MORROW, Proty.
Prothonotary's Office, Oct. 3, 1863.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers, - Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
April 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:
BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.
☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.
Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.
For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.
R. W. Smith, Principal.

The Second Session will commence Sept. 1st, and continue Five Months.
TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50
SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00
THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Contingent fee 50 cts., to be paid in advance.

No reduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH gives lessons on the Piano at her residence.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.
Aug. 8, 1863 -1m

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
1 square (12 lines.)	0 50	0 75	1 00
2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines.)	1 50	2 25	3 00
	3 months.	6 do.	12 do
6 lines or less.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

POETRY.

for The Whig,

MEAD'S SOLDIERS.

Beyond the southern mountains dun,
When far had roll'd the sultry sun,
And night her pall of gloom had thrown
O'er nature's dark convexity!
There on the field their tents were spread,
The cold turf was their cheerless beds,
And o'er our northern soldiers' heads
Waved our flag incessantly.

The loud war-trumpet woke the morn—
The rattling drum, the sounding horn,
From rank to rank the cry is borne:
"Arouse for death or victory."
The king of day, in crimson dye,
Began to mount the morning sky,
Then what a scene for warrior's eye
Hung on the bold declivity.

The serried bayonets glittering stood
Like icicles on fields of blood—
An aerial stream, a silver wood
Reel'd in the flickering canopy.
Like waves of ocean surging past,
Or thunder-cloud swept by a blast,
Mead's Union Army, stern and vast,
Rush'd to the dreadful revelry.

The war-cloud boild unto the sky,
In piles of sulphuric columns high'
And many of our soldiers lie
Where they fought so desperately!

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
17th Assessment District of Penna,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 8, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that the Annual Assessment of Excise taxes under the Excise Laws of the United States, for the 17th Collection District of Penna., has been completed, and that appeals will be received and determined, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the Assistant Assessors on the following days, and at the places named, in accordance with section 15 of the Excise Law:

For the County of Huntingdon in said District, at the Jackson House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 28th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the County of Mifflin in said district at the office of Joseph Milliken, Esq.; Assistant Assessor, in the Borough of Lewistown, on Wednesday the 30th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For that part of Cambria county, embraced in the 7th division of said district, (Assistant Assessor John M. Bowman,) at the office of John M. Bowman, in the borough of Johnstown, on Thursday the 1st day of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For that part of Cambria county embraced in the 8th and 9th divisions of said district (Assistant Assessors J. N. Roberts and John Porter,) at the office of J. N Roberts in the borough of Ebensburg, on Friday the 2nd day of October between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the county of Blair in said district, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 5th day of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Notice is further given that the valuations and enumerations made and taken within and for said district may be examined by all persons concerned at the following named places, from this date up until the respective days for holding the appeals aforesaid:

Those taken within and for the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, at the office of Samuel G. Whittaker in the borough of Huntingdon.

Those taken within and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid at the office of Joseph Milliken, in the borough of Lewistown.

Those taken within and for the 7th division of said district in Cambria county, at the office of John M. Bowman, Assistant Assessor, in the borough of Johnstown.

Those taken within and for the 8th and 9th divisions of said district, in Cambria county, at the office of John N. Roberts, Assistant Assessor in the borough of Ebensburg.

Those taken within and for the county of Blair in the said distract, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, in said county.

The attention of parties appealing is directed to the Proviso annexed to the 15th section of the Excise Law, which is as follows:

"*Provided*, That the question to be determined by the assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the assessor, as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN DEAN.
Assessor 17th Dist. Penna

Sept. 12.-3t.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if selling and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.
ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.
Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.
Also—100 acres in one tract and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.
Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-2-12

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Lituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23 1863.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
April 1, 1863.

SINGER & CO'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

General Election Proclamation

Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:—1st. The officers to be elected 2d. Designate the places at which the election is to be held. I, SAMUEL McCAMANT, High Sheriff of the County of Blair, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Blair, that on the SECOND TUESDAY of OCTOBER next, (being the 13th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in the said County of Blair, at which time State and County officers are to be elected, as follows, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Governor of the State of Pennsylvania

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania

ONE PERSON to represent the County of Blair in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of District Attorney for the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of the county of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Director of the Poor of the county of Blair.

TWO PERSONS to fill the office of Auditor of the county of Blair.

In pursuance of said act I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Blair, as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, at the Public School House in Duncansville.

That part of Blair township, in the county of Blair, lying north of the Juniata river, and bounded on the east by the main road from Hollidaysburg to Allegheny Furnace, is hereby attached to, and shall form part of, the township of Allegheny, and the qualified voters thereof shall hold their general and township elections at the place now fixed by law for holding elections in Allegheny township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Antis, at the School House on the land of John Bell, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of that part of Blair township, not included in the eighth district, and now attached to the district composed of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, at the School House number three, in in the town of Newry, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Catharine, at the house of James M. Kirkead, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Frankstown, at the public School House, in the Village of Frankstown.

The electors of the district composed of the town of Gaysport, at the School House in said town, where the borough elections are held.

By the act of the 27th April, A. D. 1855, the farms of James A. McCahan; and the farm on which William W. Jackson now resides late the property of Thomas Jackson, deceased, George Buchanan and Thos. B. Buchanan, in Blair township, shall be attached to and form part of Gaysport election district for State and General Election purposes.

The electors of the district composed of Greenfield, at School House number four, on the farm of David Walter, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the 'East Ward' of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and all that part of Blair township which lies eastward of a line commencing on the Blair Gap Run branch of the Juniata river, where the line of Allegheny and Blair township crosses the same, down said branch to the southwestern portion or corner of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, thence a southerly course to the summit of the hill lying back of the late residence of Jos. McCune, Esq., where the Eastern Reservoir of the Pennsylvania Canal is now made, so as to include the dwelling house, barn and other buildings at the said late residence of Joseph McCune, Esq., at the Court House in the borough of Hollidaysburg.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Hollidaysburg at the Town Hall corner of Wayne and Mulberry sts.

The election of the district composed of the township of Taylor, at the School House at Spang's Mills, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Huston, at the Public School House No. 6, near the farm of John Longnecker, in the township of Huston.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Snyder, at the School House in Tyrone City in said township

The electors of the district composed of the township of Tyrone, at the Public School House No. 2, in the said township of Tyrone.

The electors of the district composed of Woodberry township, at the house of Robt. Martin, in the town of Williamsburg, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Martinsburg and the township of North Woodberry, at the School House in the borough of Martinsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Juniata, at the public School House at the cross roads, generally called 'Mash's School House," in said township.

The [illegible]s of the district composed of the town[illegible] Freedom, at the Publi[illegible] Hous[illegible] town of Freedom.

The [illegible]s of the district compose[illegible] township of Logan, at White Hall Hotel, near Altoona.

The electors of the district composed of the North Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the Masonic Temple.

The electors of the district composed of the East Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the "Altoona House."

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tyrone, at the Public School House in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting Justice of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of the United States, or of this state, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, or subordinate officer, or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such elections, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assmbly, entitled, "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1847, it is enacted that the aforesaid section shall not be construed so as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as Judge, inspector, or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The general, special, city, incorporated district, and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors, and judges elected, as aforesaid and by clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

"In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next proceeding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the higheat number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the persons elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by lay for the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a situable person as clerk qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open; for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and the judge when called on, in the relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time requirer."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more; who shall have resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to cast his vote, at least ten days immediately proceeding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the white freemen citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall have not paid taxes."

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioner, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constiuution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to p[illegible] a receipt, shall [illegible]th to pay [illegible]ereof; or, Second, [illegible]im a right to vote by being an ele[illegible]ween the age of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writting the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such, "age" shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of votes kept by them:

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming the vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding such election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window where the same be holden, or shall use or practice any intimidation threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month, or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court, where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any writen or printed advertisement, shall challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonhwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote; advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction to be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nomore than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in the commonwealth agreeable to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickett or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th section of the Act aforesaid the Judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective district, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the COURT HOUSE in the BOROUGH OF HOLLIDAYSBURG on the THIRD DAY AFTER the election, being for the present year, on FRIDAY the 16th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT then and there to perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken charge by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of the Judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand at my office, in the borough of Holldaysburg, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

(*God save the Commonwealth.*)
SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Hollidaysburg Sept, 16 1863.

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WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
JAN'Y					1	2	
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